

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday October 6, to Tuesday October 9, 1759.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 8th Day of *October*, 1759.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty hath received Information, That Thomas Saunders, belonging to the Ship *Penelope*, and Richard Thomas, James Piffey, and Edward Beats, belonging to the Ship *Hopewell*, have broken Quarantine, and made their Escape, whilst the said Ships were under Quarantine in the Port of Bristol.—To the End therefore that the said Offenders, and every of them, may be brought to condign Punishment—His Majesty is pleased to Order, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, that the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS shall be paid to such Person or Persons as shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, either of them the said Thomas Saunders, Richard Thomas, James Piffey, and Edward Beats, so as they, or either of them, may be convicted of the said Offence.—Which Sum, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are hereby directed and required to pay accordingly—And His Majesty doth hereby strictly charge and command, all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and other Peace Officers, and all His loving Subjects, that they do use their utmost Diligence, by all lawful Ways and Means, in and about the apprehending the said Offenders, and every of them.

F. Vernon.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 28th Day of *September*, 1759,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majesty's Proclamation of the Fifteenth of May last, "For giving Encouragement to Seamen, and Able bodied Landmen, to enter themselves on Board His Majesty's Ships of War; for granting Rewards for discovering such Seamen as shall conceal themselves; for pardoning such Seamen as have deserted, and shall return into the Service; and also for taking up all straggling Seamen", hath been prolonged and extended to the 29th of this Instant September: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, that the same should be continued for some Time longer; His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, that the said Time be prolonged and extended from the aforesaid 29th Day of this Instant September, to the 9th Day of November next; and that the Bounties and Rewards

given and granted by His Majesty's aforementioned Proclamation, be continued to be paid until the said 9th Day of November next:—Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. Blair.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 10th Day of *August*, 1759,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased by His Order in Council of the 11th of July last, to declare and order, (amongst other Things) That all such of His faithful Subjects, who should from and after that Time enlist themselves as Soldiers in His Land Service, should not be sent out of Great Britain, and should be intitled to their Discharge in three Years, or at the End of the War, if they should chuse it;—His Majesty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth hereby most graciously repeat and confirm the same, with relation to such as shall hereafter enlist on those Conditions; as also to such as have been enlisted in any Corps from the 11th of July last to this Day—But whereas Doubts have arisen with Respect to the Extent and Meaning of His Majesty's said Order,—His Majesty in Council doth therefore hereby declare, That the Conditions therein contained are not meant or intended to extend to such who shall enlist themselves in Great Britain, to serve in Regiments Abroad, whether Ireland or elsewhere, or to such who may chuse to enlist in any of His Majesty's Corps in the usual Manner, without Limitation of Time or Place of Service.

W. Sharpe.

Madrid. Sept. 17. The Catholick King, Charles the III^d, was proclaimed on Tuesday last, the 11th, in the accustomed Places, and with the usual Ceremonies, by the Conde de Altimira, accompanied by all the other Gracdees on Horseback; the Cavalcade was splendid, and the People shewed the utmost Satisfaction by their repeated Acclamations: That Night there were Fire Works; the two succeeding Days there were Bull Feasts; Mourning was laid aside for three Days; and during those Nights there were Illuminations in this Capital.

Translation of an authentick Relation of the Defeat of the Army of the Empire at Korbitz near Dresden, Sept. 21.

After the City of Leipzig was retaken by the King's Troops, Lieutenant General Finck marched, with the Corps under his Command, on the 15th of September, to Dobeln, and, on the 16th, towards

towards the Village of Neu Mergenthal, where we discovered the Enemy's Camp on the Heights of Roth Schonberg, who, on the Approach of our Van Guard, retired immediately towards Will-druff.

General Clefeld, who had been posted at Nossen with some Hungarian Infantry, had before retreated by the Way of Freiberg; but General Reid, who covered the Right Flank of the Enemy, was attacked by our Van Guard, which drove them, with Loss, near Keynitz, through the Defile, and afterwards, towards Evening, dispersed them entirely by the Fire of our Artillery.

The heavy Rains and Darkness of the Night not permitting us to push our Advantages, and pursue the Enemy any farther, Lieutenant General Finck incamped with his Corps between Deutschenbohra and Wunschwitz.

The 17th, we perceived the Enemy had entered their new Camp on the Mountains between Schniedewalda and Seeligstadt, and that their Front, and both Wings, were covered by the deep Vallies of Muntzig, Roth Schonberg, and Helbigsdorff.

The next Day, General Finck went to reconnoitre the Situation of the Enemy, which he found inaccessible; for which Reason it was resolved to make a Motion towards Meissen, in order to oblige them to change their Position. We being forced to march through the two Vallies of Suppen and Grogis, General Finck took all the necessary Precautions that we might not be molested in our March, so that our Rear Guard had passed the Defiles, when we discovered the Column under General Reid. He would not have got up with us, if General Finck had not judged it proper to halt, the better to cover our Baggage, which marched with the Second Column by Lippe and Lobschutz, to which Place General Finck also detached General Schenkendorff with some Battalions and Squadrons, to keep in Awe a great Body of Hussars and Pandours, which the Enemy had sent that Way.

In the mean Time General Reid had erected some Batteries near Grogis against our Rear Guard, which was attacked at different Times by the Hussars and Pandours, who were always smartly repulsed. In short, all the Corps under M. Finck entered into the Camp of Corbitz, and the Vanguard, under the Command of General Wunch, posted themselves on the Heights of Siebenaichen.

The 19th and 20th passed in erecting several Redoubts and Batteries, to cover the Right of our Camp, which was too much exposed.

The 21st of September we discovered at Day-break near Neustat, opposite to our Van Guard, some Battalions and Squadrons, whose Number continually encreased, and which proved to be the Army of the Empire, forming themselves in two Lines. M. Wunch marched with the Van Guard to meet them, and took Possession of the neighbouring Height, where he was briskly cannonaded about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon by the heavy Artillery and Haubitzen. M. Wunch nevertheless not only silenced their Batteries by One o'Clock, but also forced the Enemy's Right Wing to give Way, who notwithstanding repeated their Attack three Times, and made all possible Efforts to succeed, under the Protection of a terrible Fire from their Artillery. The Enemy finding their Efforts ineffectual, retired to the Village of Döckwen, and detached

some Infantry along the Elbe to the Mountains, in order to take our Van Guard in Flank. But notwithstanding all these Efforts the Enemy was repulsed, and our Van Guard kept their Post till Night.

During this Attack, the Corps under General Haddick, having formed between Strimschen and Grogis, about Noon began to cannonade our Redoubts and Battalions with their heavy Artillery and Haubitzen placed on three Batteries; but our Artillery soon gained a Superiority, and silenced the Enemy's Fire.

A little while after we observed that the Enemy's Design was to march by Stroschen towards Lammatsch to cut us off from Torgau.

For this Reason Lieutenant General Finck thought it necessary to make short Work, and attack the Enemy, who had posted a large Body of Infantry, behind their Batteries, on the Eminences about Grogis, and erected a fresh Battery behind the Village of Lothayn. This Position deserved particular Attention, because, if both our Wings were to engage at the same Time, our Left could not pursue the Attack, without being exposed to a Fire in Flank on that Side.

Therefore Lieutenant General Finch ordered General Rebenitsch to begin the Attack with our Right Wing, supported by our Cavalry, till such Time as some of our Battalions could advance from the Center to keep that Body of the Enemy in Awe, which was behind the Village of Lothayn, and silence their Batteries near Grogis.

General Rebenitsch began the Attack in the best Order with Five Battalions, and the Cavalry of the Right Wing. After he had advanced a Thousand Paces, the Cannonade began very brisk on both Sides, especially on that of the Enemy: But our Infantry, far from being put into the least Disorder, advanced with so much the more Speed and Resolution towards the Enemy, who were formed in two Lines.

The Enemy's Infantry did not long stand the Fire of our Musketry, but soon gave Way in Confusion. The Prussian Cavalry, then, attacked that of the Enemy, but being repulsed, Lieutenant General Finch ordered those Battalions to advance which were posted at Lothayn, to stop the Austrian Cavalry, that was in Pursuit of ours, which gave our Hussars an Opportunity of falling upon the Enemy's Cavalry, and making a great many Prisoners.

In the mean Time our Infantry continued advancing, which covered our Cavalry, and gave them Time to rally. The Enemy's Cavalry poured down upon our Infantry. They renewed this Attack ten or twelve Times, but all their Efforts were unsuccessful. Our Battalions stood firm; their Fire was brisk, and never ceased, but whilst they were preparing for fresh Attacks, without losing an Inch of Ground. The Enemy's numerous Cavalry having for some Time made these different Efforts without Success, were at length by our Fire obliged to fly: Our Dragoons pursued, and were supported by our Foot, who advanced at a great Rate.

The Battalion of Kreckwitz's Grenadiers took Eleven Pieces of Cannon, and one Pair of Colours; and the Advantages would have been still more considerable, had not the Superiority of the Enemy's Cavalry made our Dragoons give Way again, which obliged the Battalions of Charles and Kreckwitz to retreat towards a Wood, as well with a View to occupy a Place of

of Security for the Prussian Cavalry to rally in, as to cover the Rear of the rest of our Infantry. By this Incident we were under the Necessity of abandoning the Eleven Pieces of Cannon taken from the Enemy, with Five more of our own, which could not be got out of a hollow Way in Time. At the same Instant the Enemy attacked our Hussars at the Back of the Village of Stroischen, but were so well received by a Discharge of Grape-Shot, that they were immediately repulsed, and pursued with great Success by our Hussars. While Zastrow's Regiment, which had been posted near Lothayn, was taken up in driving the Enemy's Cavalry, who were in Pursuit of our Dragoons, by the Fire of their Musquetry, a large Body of Pandours seized the Village of Lothayn. General Schenkendorff immediately set it on Fire, as being the shortest Method to stop the Firings of the Small Arms, which they could have made on our Flanks, and which might have proved dangerous. As soon as the Village was in Flames, our Infantry were able to advance again, which they did with so much Success, that the Enemy's Cavalry and Infantry being entirely separated, sought their Safety by Flight, and the Battle was decided at Night in our Favour.

The Army of the Empire, and several Austrian Battalions, which had not hitherto been engaged, having still kept their Position behind the Village of Grogis, over-against our Van Guard and the Left Wing, Lieutenant General Finck could not but expect a fresh Attack the next Day; on which Account, he ordered General Rebentisch back into the First Line with five Battalions and fifteen Squadrons, which were the only ones that had been engaged, and which remained till Midnight on the Field of Battle; so that the Ground of Lothayn was occupied by the Regiment of Zastrow only.

The 22d of September at Day-break, several of the Enemy's Squadrons and Battalions appeared on the Heights of Stroischen. A thick Fog prevented our distinguishing their Number and Motions; but about Seven o'Clock we distinctly discovered that it was only the Rear Guard of M. Haddick's Corps, and that the Whole were retiring towards Meltitz and Seeligstadt.

The Army of the Empire remained that Day under Arms near Neustat, where they were ranged in several Lines, whilst the Pandours and our Light Troops kept firing at one another all the Afternoon.

But the 23d they also retired towards Seeligstadt, and we pursued their Rear Guard for several Hours.

We have taken 461 Prisoners, amongst whom are 14 Officers, chiefly of the Regiments of Cuirassiers, Serbelloni, Benedict Daun, Schmertzling and Bretlach. The Enemy's Infantry having saved themselves as soon as the Confusion began, we have been able to take no other Trophies than one Piece of Cannon.

Our Loss does not exceed 800 Men killed and wounded, notwithstanding the brisk Cannonade of the Enemy, because their Cannon were pointed too high; whereas our Fire must have had twenty Times greater Effect, if we may judge by the Number of Austrians killed and wounded, with whom the Field of Battle is covered. The Loss of the Enemy must be increased by the great Number of Deserters, who, during these two Days, are come over in Crouds.

We cannot speak too highly of the Glory of the few Battalions who obtained this Victory.

It is sufficient to say, that they have done every Thing that could be expected from the Bravery of the Prussian Infantry, animated by the Example of their worthy Generals.

Hague, October 3. According to the last Letters from Berlin and from Magdebourg; Prince Henry has made two forced Marches upon Marshal Daun, having been the 24th past at Ruland, eight Miles from Dresden; which Position has opened a Communication between him and General Finck, and enabled him to cover the Siege of Dresden, which will be begun as soon as the heavy Artillery is arrived. All the pontoons are now ready on the Side of Meissen. His Serene Highness, in his March, defeated the Corps under General Wehla. The Austrians have lost on this Occasion more than a Thousand killed, and at least as many Prisoners, in which Number is General Wehla himself.

By Letters of the 30th Instant from Prince Ferdinand's Army, it appears, their Camp continued still at Krossdorff. Lieutenant General Wangenheim, with eight Battalions and ten Squadrons, was on their Right at Hermentstein. The principal Army of the French remained in their Camp behind Gießen; M. De Broglie's Corps was about Dudenhofen; and another Corps, said to be commanded by M. de Beauremont, was encamped behind Wetzlar.

Whitehall, October 9.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being vacant by the Death of Doctor Isaac Maddocks, late Bishop thereof; and a Letter, naming and recommending to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor James Johnson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Worcester.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Joseph Atwell, Doctor in Divinity, the Place and Dignity of a Canon or Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Westminster, void by the Death of Doctor John Heylyn, late Prebendary thereof.

The King has been pleased to grant unto James Colebrooke, of Gatton in the County of Surry, Esq; and his Heirs Male, and in Default of such Issue to his Brother George Colebrooke, of Southgate in the County of Middlesex, Esq; and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

General Post-Office, August 26, 1759.

Publick Notice is hereby given, That, for the Time to come, no Person whatsoever will be permitted to pass from England, in any of the King's Packet Boats, stationed at Harwich or Dover, without first obtaining a Passport from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

All Persons, intending to return to England in the said Packet-Boats, are in like Manner to produce a Passport from His Majesty's Minister at the Hague, or from His Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at Flushing, before they can be received on Board.

*By Command of the Post master General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Secretary.*

Admiralty

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 7, 1759.

WHereas divers Foreign Neutral Ships or Vessels have, during the present War, with France, been at different Times, in the Course of their respective Voyages, Piratically Robbed on the British Seas, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews of several English Ships or Vessels, who were, or pretended to be Privateers; And whereas in order effectually to prosecute the Persons who have committed any such Robberies, it is necessary to prove the Name of each respective Ship or Vessel so robbed, and the Name of the Master or Commander thereof, and the Time when, and the Species and Quantities of Goods Piratically taken, and their Values, with as much Exactness, as the Nature and Circumstances of the Case will admit of; And as it is hardly possible to make such Proofs without the Evidence of proper Persons, who belonged to, and were on Board each particular Ship or Vessel at the Time of its being Robbed; And whereas my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, pursuant to the Directions of the Statute in that Behalf, ordered and appointed a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery to be held for the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, on Monday the 29th Day of October next, for the Trying (amongst other Things) of Persons accused of the aforesaid Offences, several of whom are now in Custody, and may then be tried, in Case such Proofs as are above-mentioned shall be made of Robberies committed, and it shall appear by other Evidence, that they were concerned therein; And to the End that Persons, guilty of such Offences as aforesaid, may be brought to Justice, their Lordships are pleased to give this Public Notice, That Samuel Seddon, Esq; their Solicitor, has Directions to prosecute, on His Majesty's Behalf, all Persons against whom proper Evidence can be produced touching the said Offences; And that the Master and Mate, or others, who were belonging to, and on Board any Foreign Neutral Ship or Vessel, at the Time of its being Piratically Robbed as aforesaid, may apply to the said Samuel Seddon, at his House in Piccadilly, London, either in Person or by Letter, and inform him of such Particulars relating to the Premises aforesaid, as they can give Evidence of.

J. Cleveland.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8, 1759.

Notice is hereby given, That in Pursuance of the Directions of a certain Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the Twenty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual Manning His Majesty's Navy; and for the better Prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Session of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the Tryal of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Monday the 29th Day of October next, at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

Notice is also hereby given, That for the future an Admiralty Session will be held in the several Months of March and October in every Year, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act of Parliament.

J. Cleveland

Trinity House, London, October 8, 1759.

Notice is hereby given, That the Lighthouse on the Edystone Rock is now Rebuilt, and a Light will be exhibited therein in the same Manner as formerly in the Night between the 16th and 17th of this Instant October: That the Floating Light Vessel will be then taken away.

By the KING's Patent,

THE Stomachic Lozenges, for Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, which, at the same Time that they are extremely pleasant and agreeable to take, are one of the best Remedies yet discovered, for certainly and speedily curing most Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels; such as the Cholic, and all Cholickly Complaints; fixed Pains of the Stomach and Bowels; Indigestion, Weakness and Relaxation of the Stomach; Wind, cold Phlegm, and Want of Appetite; likewise for expelling the Gout from the Stomach upon the Extremities, and also immediately relieving those troublesome Consequences of a bad Digestion, the Heartburn, and all acid Crudities or four Rillings; as well as for preventing all the ill Effects of hard Drinking, especially of bad Wine, four Punch, stale Beer, &c. The excellent Effects of these Lozenges in the above Disorders have been proved by Thousands, after other Remedies, and even the Bath and Tunbridge Waters had been used in vain. To prevent Counterfeits, each Box of these Lozenges is sealed with an Imposition having these Words, Stomachic Lozenges By Royal Patent; and, by Appointment of the Patentees, are sold only at Mr. Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, opposite the North Door of the Church; and at Mr. Bayley's, Perfumer, at the Civic-Cat, opposite Suffolk-Street, at the Bottom of the Haymarket. Price 1s. 6d. the Box.

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 28th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, George Glasvill, of Heavitree in the County of Devon, Gentleman, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Henry Stone, of Heavitree aforesaid, Gentleman, late a Prisoner in the King's Bench Prison, gives public Notice that a Meeting of the said Henry Stone's Creditors will be had at the Globe Tavern in the City of Exeter, on the 30th of October Instant, by Three in the Afternoon, to consent to submit the Difference and Dispute between the said Assignee and others, for and on Account of Matters relating to the said Prisoner's Estate and Effects, to the final End and Determination of Arbitrators to be chosen by the said Assignee and the major Part in Value of the said Prisoner's Creditors who shall be present at the said Meeting, and the Parties with whom they have the said Difference, or otherwise to settle and agree the Matters in Difference and Dispute between them, in such Manner as the said Assignee, with such Consent as aforesaid, shall think fit and can agree.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Henry Wagstaffe, late of Barnsley in the County of York, Grocer, are desired to meet the Assignees of his Estate and Effects on Thursday the 8th of November next, at the House of Francis Roper, being the Sign of the White Bear in Barnsley aforesaid, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to assent to or dissent from his Assignees commencing and prosecuting or defending one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity, concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate, and to their referring or agreeing any Debt or Dispute relating thereto, and on other special Affairs.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Samuel Butcher, of Snow Hill, London, Sadlers Ironmonger, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 13th and 26th of October Instant, and on the 20th of November next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Hodgson, Attorney, in Gray's Inn.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Whitfield, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Shipwright, intend to meet on the 31st Day of October Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at the House of James Wrigley, being the Sign of the Golden Lyon in Liverpool aforesaid, in order to make a further Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Henry Wagstaffe, late of Barnsley in the County of York, Grocer, intend to meet on the 8th of November next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the House of Francis Roper, being the Sign of the White Bear in Barnsley aforesaid, in order to make a final Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

In last Saturday's Gazette, in the Commission of Bankrupt against John Redhead, for Richard Stamford read Rich Stamford.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

published by Authority

FRIDAY, October 12, 1759.

Admiralty Office, October 12, 1759.

CAPTAIN Latham, late of His Majesty's Ship the *Tyger*, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th Instant in the East India Company's Ship the *Admiral Watson*, with Letters from Vice-Admiral Pocock, giving the following Account of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land, in the East Indies, from the 24th of March 1758, to the 19th of April 1759.

Vice-Admiral Pocock, being joined by Commodore Stevens in Madras Road on the 24th of March 1758, with the Reinforcements from England, put the Squadron in the best Condition possible for the Sea; and sailed the 17th with the *Yarmouth*, *Elizabeth*, *Tyger*, *Weymouth*, *Cumberland*, *Newcastle*, *Salisbury*, *Queenborough*, and *Protector* Store Ship, in order to get to Windward of St. David's to intercept the French Squadron, which, by his Intelligence, he had Reason to expect.

The 29th in the Morning he saw seven Ships in Fort St. David's Road getting under Sail, and two cruising in the Offing, and concluding them to be the Enemy, immediately gave Chase: The seven Ships stood off Shore under Topsails, and being joined by the two Ships in the Offing, formed the Line of Battle a-head. The Admiral judged it necessary to form his Line of Battle also; and as soon as his Ships had got into their Station, being nearly within random Shot of the Enemy, bore down upon the *Zodiaque*, on Board which Ship M. D'Achè wore a Cornette: But observing the *Newcastle* and *Weymouth* did not bear away at the same Time, he made their Signals. The Enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down; but the Admiral did not make the Signal to engage till he was within half Musket Shot of the *Zodiaque*, which was about Three o'Clock: A few Minutes after, perceiving the Ships were not all got close enough to the Enemy, he made the Signal for a closer Engagement, which was immediately complied with by the Ships in the Van. At half an Hour past Four, observing the Rear of the French Line had drawn up pretty close to the *Zodiaque*, the Admiral made the *Cumberland*, *Newcastle*, and *Weymouth*, Signals to make Sail up, and engage close. Soon after, M. D'Achè broke the Line, and put before the Wind, his Second astern, who kept on the *Yarmouth's* Quarter most Part of the Action, then came up along Side, gave his Fire, and bore away. The other two Ships in the Rear came up in like Manner, and then bore away; and a few Minutes after, observing the Enemy's Van to bear away also, the Admiral hauled down the Signal for the Line, and made the Signal for a general Chase. About Six, observing the Enemy join two Ships four Miles to Leeward, and at the same Time hauling their Wind to the Westward, and seeming to form the Line a-head, and the *Yarmouth's* Masts, Yards, Sails and Rigging, as well as the *Elizabeth's*, *Tyger's*, and *Salisbury's*, being so much damaged as to prevent their keeping up with the Ships that were in the Rear during

Action, who had received but little Damage, and Night approaching, the Admiral followed the Enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to Windward of them, in Hopes of being able to engage them next Morning: But as they shewed no Lights, nor made any Night Signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the Night nor next Morning, and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the Night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his Endeavours to work up after them, until Six in the Morning on the 1st of May, when finding he lost Ground considerably, he came to an Anchor about three Leagues to the Northward of Madras, and sent an Officer to the Chief of that Settlement for Intelligence, who informed him, that the *Bien Aime* of 74 Guns had received so much Damage in the Action, that they were obliged to run her on Shore a little to the Southward of Alemparve, where the French Squadron was at an Anchor.

The French arrived in St. David's Road at Nine in the Morning, the Day before the Admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any Troops when they engaged. M. Lally, on their Arrival, went to Pondicherry on board the *Comte de Provence*, accompanied by the Diligent Frigate, which were the two Ships that joined the French Squadron after they bore away. The *Bridgewater* and *Triton* being at an Anchor in St. David's Road when they arrived, were so surrounded, that their Captains found there was no Possibility of escaping, therefore run their Ships on Shore, burnt them, and retired to the Fort with all their Men.

The Admiral had not any certain Accounts of the Enemy's Loss; but from the Reports of the Dutch, and several French Officers, they had 600 Men killed in Action, and many wounded. The Loss on our Part was only 29 Men killed, and 89 wounded. The Action was about 7 Leagues W. by N. of Alemparve. The Admiral observes, that Commodore Stevens, Capt. Latham, and Capt. Somerset, who were in the Van, (and also Capt. Kempenfelt, the Commodore's Captain) behaved as became gallant Officers; and that Capt. Harrison's Behaviour, as well as all the Officers and Men belonging to the *Yarmouth*, gave him sensible Satisfaction; and that had the Captains in the Rear done their Duty as well, he should have had great Pleasure in commending them; but their Manner of acting in the Engagement appeared so faulty, that, on his Return to Madras, he ordered a Court Martial to assemble, and enquire into their Conduct. In Consequence of which, Capt. Nicholas Vincent was sentenced to be dismissed from the Command of the *Weymouth*; Capt. George Legge, of the *Newcastle*, to be cashiered from His Majesty's Service; and Capt. William Brereton, of the *Cumberland*, to lose one Year's Rank as a Post Captain.

Admiral Pocock having repaired the most material Damages of his Ships, put to Sea the 10th of May, with an Intent to get up to Fort St. David's, but was not able to effect it. He got Sight of Pondicherry the 30th; and the

next

the morning the French Squadron, which had been there ever since the 5th, stood out of the Road, and got away, notwithstanding the Admiral's utmost Endeavours to come up with them. On the 6th of June, upon receiving an Account that Fort St David's had surrendered to the French, he judged it prudent to return immediately to Madras to refresh his Squadron.

The Admiral sailed again on the 25th of July, in Quest of the Enemy; and on the 27th in the Evening, got within three Leagues of Pondicherry Road, where he perceived their Squadron at Anchor, consisting of Eight Sail of the Line, and a Frigate. They got under Sail the next Morning, and stood to the Southward. The Admiral made the Signal to chase, and endeavoured to weather them, as the likeliest Means of bringing them to Action; which, however, he was not able to accomplish till the 3d of August, when, taking the Advantage of the Sea-Breeze, he got the Weather Gage, and brought on the Engagement about One o'Clock. M. d'Aché set his Fore-sail, and bore away in about Ten Minutes, his Squadron following his Example, and continuing a Running-Fight, in a very irregular Line, till Three o'Clock. The Admiral then made the Signal for a general Chase, upon which the French cut away their Boats, and made all the Sail they could: He pursued them till it was dark, when they escaped by out-failing him, and got into Pondicherry Road. The Admiral anchored with his Squadron the same Evening off Carrical, a French Settlement.

The Loss of Men in this Action, on our Part, was only 31 killed, and 116 wounded; among the latter of whom were Commodore Stevens and Capt. Martin. The Behaviour of the Officers and Men in general, on this Occasion, was entirely to the Admiral's Satisfaction.

The French Squadron continued in Pondicherry Road until the 3d of September, when they sailed for the Islands, to clean and refit. Two of their Ships being in a very bad Condition, and the others considerably damaged. By the best Accounts of their Loss in this last Action, it amounted to 540 killed and wounded.

After the Surrender of Fort St. David, M. Lally marched with 2500 Men into the King of Tanjours Country, to try, either by Treaty or Threats, to procure a Sum of Money from him; and, upon being refused 72 Lack of Rupees which he had demanded, he plundered Nageri, a trading Town on the Sea Coast, and then marched to the Capital, and besieged it; but, after lying before it several Days, and making a Breach in the Wall of the City, the King of Tanjours Troops, with the Assistance of some Country Troops, and European Gunners sent from Trichenopoly, made several Sallies, and at last obliged M. Lally, with his Army, to make a very precipitate Retreat, leaving his heavy Cannon behind him. He arrived at Carrical about the Middle of August, and it was said had lost 300 Europeans before Tanjour. The distressed Situation of the General and his Army, is manifest by the annexed Translation of an intercepted Letter from Pondicherry.

The Enemy were so much straitened for want of Money, that, on the 7th of August, they seized and carried into Pondicherry, a large Dutch Ship from Batavia, bound to Negapatam, and took out of her, in Specie, to the amount of eight Lack of Rupees.

The Company's Ship the Pitt arrived at Madras the 14th of September, with Col. Draper on Board, and a Detachment of his Regiment.

M. Lally went with all his Troops from Carrical the 23d of September, and reached Pondicherry the 28th, without being in the least molested by the Tanjour Troops in his March.

He afterwards cantoned his Troops in the Arcot Province, and the 4th of October marched into Arcot without Opposition.

On the 12th of December the French Army moved from the Mount and Mamalon; ours cannonaded them for about an Hour as they crossed Choultry Plain, and killed about 40, without any Loss on our Side, as the French had little Artillery, and ill served. They marched in three Divisions; one directly towards our People, one towards Egmore, and the other down St. Thomé Road. Colonels Lawrence and Draper were afraid that this last might get Possession of the Island Bridge, and therefore retired to the Island; and the same Morning Part came into the Garrison, and Part took Possession of the Posts in the Black Town. The same Morning the French hoisted their Flag at Egmore and St. Thomé. The 13th every Thing was quiet, not a Gun fired on either Side. The 14th in the Morning, the Enemy marched their whole Force to attack the Black Town. Our small Parties retreated into Garrison, and about an Hour after, a grand Sally was made, commanded by Col. Draper. The Regiment of Lorrain was surprized, and a very hot Action ensued. Col. Draper made such a Push as would astonish all who do not know him; and if he had been briskly followed by his two Platoons of Grenadiers, he would have brought in 11 Officers, 50 Men, and four Guns more; but they did not do Justice to their Leader, who received the whole Force of two Platoons to himself. He had several Balls through his Coat, but was not touched; so had Capt. Beaver.

Mr. Lally's Brigade of fresh Men coming up to the Support of the Regiment of Lorrain, Col. Draper returned into the Garrison. On this Occasion, Captains Billhook and Hume were killed, Capt Pascal and Lieut. Elliot wounded, three or four other Officers taken, and about 150 Private killed, wounded, or taken. On the Side of the Enemy, (by Mr. Lally's own Account) M. Rabout, and another were killed, Major Soubinet and 5 others wounded, two of them mortally; Count D'Estaine, in Rank a Brigadier General, and said to be the best Officer among them, taken, and 400 Private killed or wounded. Deserters make their Loss much greater. After this Sally little was done by the Enemy, till the 6th of January. That Day they opened the Batteries against the Fort, and kept a continual Firing of Shot and Shells till the 26th, which disabled 26 Pieces of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, but had not the Effect of destroying the Defences. Nevertheless they advanced their Trenches, and erected a Battery quite up to the Brest of the Glacis, consisting of 4 Pieces of Cannon, which they opened on the 31st; but after 2 or 3 Hours, were obliged, by the superior Fire of the Fort, to close their Embrazures again. The same Thing happened for 5 Days successively; after which they abandoned it entirely, and began to fire again from their first grand Battery 450 Yards distant. By the Account

count of Deserters, their Loss of Officers and Men in their advanced Battery was very considerable, and they had several Pieces of Cannon disabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their Fire continually decreased, from 23 Pieces of Cannon, which they had at one Time, to only 6 Pieces; however, they advanced their Sap along the Sea side so far as to embrace entirely the N. E. Angle of the covered Way, from whence their Mufquetry obliged the Besieged to retire: In this Situation Things remained for several Days: The Enemy endeavoured to open a Passage into the Ditch by a Mine; but they sprung it so injudiciously (being open to the Fire of several of the Cannon from the Fort) that they could make no Advantage of it. Major Cailaud having taken the Command of the Body of Seapoys, and Country Horse, with a few Europeans, collected from the Garrisons of Tritchenopoly and Chingleput, commanded before by Capt. Preston, was in the mean Time of great Service, by keeping at a few Miles Distance, and stopping the Roads, which obliged the Enemy four several Times to march large Detachments to oppose them, and cost them, on each of these Occasions, several Men. On the Evening of the 16th of Feb. His Majesty's Ship the *Queenborough*, commanded by Capt. Kempenfelt, and the Company's Ship *Revenge*, arrived with the Detachment of Col. Draper's Regiment, consisting of 600 Men under the Command of Major Monson, and immediately disembarked Part of them. The Besiegers fired very smart upon the Town the first Part of the Night; but before Day-light they raised the Siege, and marched off; and taking their Rout by Ogmoo, destroyed the Powder-Mills. After their Departure, were found in the Batteries and Places adjacent upwards of 40 Pieces of Cannon, but very few of them serviceable, no less than 33 of them having been destroyed by our Artillery. By the last Advices received at Madras of the Enemy, they were in the Neighbourhood of Arcot, to which Place our Troops were preparing to follow them with all possible Expedition. By an intercepted Letter from M. Lally to Mr. De Leyrit (a Translation of which is annexed) it appears he despaired of succeeding, and had determined to put in Flames the Houses of the Black Town, had he not been prevented by the timely Arrival of the Ships. Capt. Kempenfelt, in his Letter to Vice-Admiral Pocock, says, the gallant Defence made by the Garrison was owing to the indefatigable Vigilance and Bravery of Col. Draper and Major Breton, together with the Prudence, Resolution and Generosity of Mr. Pigot, who disposed of the Management of all Stores and Provisions in such a Manner, that every Thing was, from the Regularity of it, speedily supplied; and, at the same Time, all Waste prevented: He frequently visited the Works every Day, and was liberal to all who signalized themselves.

Vice-Admiral Pocock, in his Letter dated the 22d of March last, in Bombay, gives an Account, that Col. Ford, with the Bengal Detachment, had obtained a complete Victory, near Mussulipatam, over the Marquis de Conflans, whom M. Buffly left with the Command of the Troops to the Northward, and that it was expected he would soon be in Possession of that Place.

The Admiral also mentions, that an Expedition, undertaken by the Gentlemen of the Settlement at Bombay, against the Governing Powers of Surar, had succeeded, without great Loss of Men killed and wounded.

Translation of a Letter intercepted going from Pondicherry to Mussulipatam.

YOU desire an Account of the Taking of Fort St. David's. A particular Detail of it might then have been entertaining, but at present it is too old, and the Recital, which you must have heard from many different People, would now be tiresome.

Shall I mention to you our unfortunate Expedition to Tanjore. Bad News is interesting, but painful to the Writer. We laid Siege to Tanjore, and made a Breach, but were obliged to retire for want of Provisions and Ammunition, leaving behind us nine Pieces of Cannon, eight of which were twenty-four Pounders. The Army has suffered greatly from Hunger, Thirst, Watching, and Fatigue. We have lost near 200 Men, as well by Desertion as by Death. This Check is very detrimental to us, as well with Regard to our Reputation, as the real Loss we suffered. Add to this the Departure of our Fleet, which sailed Yesterday to the Islands to refit, having been roughly handled in a second Engagement on the 3d of August, in which we lost 350 Men.

Poor French, what a Situation are we in! What Projects we thought ourselves capable of executing, and how greatly are we disappointed in the Hopes we conceived upon taking Fort St. David's. I pity our General: He must be extremely embarrassed, notwithstanding his extensive Genius, without either Money or Fleet; his Troops very discontented; his Reputation declining; and the bad Season approaching; which will oblige us to subsist at our own Expence, being unable to form any Enterprize for procuring us other Funds. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive for myself, but I am sorry to see we do not shine.

They say M. de Buffly is coming; let him make Haste; let him bring Men, and especially Money, without which he will only increase our Misery. The Country, being ruined, scarce affords us any Provisions. The Quantities consumed by the Fleet and Army, and the Desertion of the Inhabitants, has greatly raised the Price of all Kinds of Commodities.

I forgot to tell you, that above twenty Officers of different Corps, have gone on board the Fleet, and that if M. Lally had given Permission to depart to whoever desired it, the greatest Part of them would have embarked, so greatly are these Gentlemen disgusted with the Service.

Translation of an intercepted Letter from M. Lally to M. de Leyrit.

From the Camp before Madras, the 14th of February, 1759.

A good Blow might be struck here: There is a Ship in the Road, of 20 Guns, laden with all the Riches of Madras, which it is said will remain there till the 20th. The Expedition is just arrived, but M. Gorlin is not a Man to attack her: for she has made him run away once before. The Bristol on the other Hand did but just make her Appearance before St.

Thomas;